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There is no reason to think we are behind in the development of other things, too. It remains a fact that the Soviet Union was the first to explode the hydrogen bomb from a plane, whereas the United States, according to information on hand, exploded a hydrogen installation and is now preparing for new tests of nuclear weapons. I think that neither are we behind in the development of guided missiles.

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(Text of speech made by N.S. Khrushchev at a luncheon given on the occasion of the opening of the British Industries Fair in Birmingham)

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Congress

KHRUSHCHEV SAYS SOVIET WILL MAKE H-BOMB MISSILE

Warns Britons Moscow Will
Have Weapon That Can Fall
Anywhere in the World

TRADE CURBS ASSAILED

Restrictions Fail to Prevent
Moscow Arms Advances,
Party Leader Asserts

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 23—Nikita S. Khrushchev said today that the Soviet Union would make a guided missile with a hydrogen bomb warhead capable of hitting any target in the world.

This prediction was made in an extemporaneous speech by the leader of the Soviet Communist party at the British Industries Fair.

In two speeches tonight, Mr. Khrushchev described Social Democrats as enemies of the working class and refused to consider freezing 200 Social Democratic leaders imprisoned in Eastern Europe.

Turning to the disarmament talks now going on here, Mr. Khrushchev termed President Eisenhower's plan for aerial inspection a "fantasy." The Soviet Union, he said, did not want people going into their bedrooms or even their front gardens.

Until this afternoon Mr. Khrushchev in his speeches has stressed coexistence and respect for rival political systems. But a hostile reception accorded to him and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in Britain may have been a factor in changing his tune. He indicated that British trade restrictions on strategic materials also irked him.

Referring to stress now being laid on guided missiles, Mr. Khrushchev asserted "we can compete there, too."

Restrictions Called No Hurdle

"I am quite sure that we will have a guided missile with a hydrogen bomb that can fall anywhere in the world," he said. "In spite of that, you do not want to trade with us."

[Other versions of the remark said Mr. Khrushchev had talked of manufacture of such a guided missile "quickly" and "very soon." However, the London bureau of The New York Times reported that those words had not been recorded by a journalist present at the luncheon who had taken down a direct translation of Mr. Khrushchev's remarks.]

Mr. Khrushchev asked whether the trade restrictions had "prevented us from doing anything."

"Do you think we are behind you?" he demanded. "It is a

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Khrushchev Says Soviet Spurs A Hydrogen Warhead Missile

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question of who is behind and who is in front."

Trade restrictions "do not prevent us in any way in making advances in our armaments," he asserted.

The Soviet Union, he said, was the first nation to explode a hydrogen bomb from an airplane.

"The Americans are only intending to do so because their previous explosion was not of a hydrogen bomb but of a hydrogen installation," Mr. Khrushchev said.

The Communist leader's evident conviction that his country has a lead over the United States casts new light on the Soviet protest last week against further nuclear tests by the United States in the Marshall Islands.

Before they left London Airport this morning, Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Bulganin had been shown the Britania, new British air liner, which can carry ninety passengers.

It is "a very fine plane," Mr. Khrushchev said. But the Soviet Union is building a transport plane for 170 passengers, he added.

The Communist leaders flew to Birmingham in a Viscount. Mr. Khrushchev described it as an "excellent plane." It carries up to fifty passengers and has four engines.

But, he asserted, A. N. Tupolev, Soviet aircraft designer, "has produced a jet airliner which takes forty-seven passengers and has a cruising speed of 850 kilometers [about 521 miles] an hour with two engines."

Repeatedly, Mr. Khrushchev emphasized the need for expansion of "real trade" as a step on the "road to friendship, real strong friendship," between Britain and the Soviet Union.

"The major factor in development of good relations is the development of trade," Mr. Khrushchev asserted.

But this trade, he indicated, must be more than the exchange of Russian crabs for British herrings.

He made it clear that he defined "real" trade as commerce in articles such as machine tools, which the West now bars to the Soviet bloc.

The Soviet Union has had to manufacture machine tools because it could not obtain them from Britain, the Communist leader said, "and having done so, we are no longer dependent on you for buying these tools."

Definition Is Asked

Assailing restrictions on trade in strategic goods, the Communist leader asked for a definition of strategic and nonstrategic goods and assured the audience of business men "a really wide-scale development of trade is necessary so that you would buy what you need from us and we would buy from you what you can sell us."

A thread of dissatisfaction over their reception and of doubt over the ultimate success of their talks with Prime Minister Eden and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd ran through Mr. Khrushchev's remarks.

The Russians' reception here

today, like that accorded to them in Oxford Saturday, must have given them some hints of British disapproval and hostility.

Refugees among the 3,000 persons near the Council House carried signs that demanded "freedom for Latvia" and "stop the terror in the Russian Ukraine." There also were Communists who cheered rhythmically.

When the motorcade drew up and the Soviet leaders left their car, there was a chorus of boos. The booing seemed even stronger after the Soviet leaders' reception by the Birmingham City Council.

Visitors Noticing It

The visitors are beginning to notice it. Marshal Bulganin halted and put on his glasses to read the signs. Mr. Khrushchev in his speech later referred to "a few, very few, placards against us and a few cries," and one man who "even shook his fist at me."

Such incidents, Mr. Khrushchev said, could not disguise the fact that the Soviet Union exists as a great country.

Mr. Khrushchev used the incident of the man who had shaken his fist at him and drew a parallel between it and Allied intervention in Russia after the revolution in 1917 and Hitler, "who had to attack us with a clenched fist."

Referring to talks with Prime Minister Eden, Mr. Lloyd and R. H. Butler, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Khrushchev said the atmosphere is one of "frankness, friendliness and mutual understanding, although we may be blunt every now and then."

He predicted the 10-day visit of the Soviet leaders would be useful and that the talks would be useful too. At this point he hinted the talks might not produce any important agreements.

The point, he said, is not whether the Soviet Union and Britain should reach "absolute agreement" on all issues but that a good foundation should be laid for development of friendly relations.

Butler Optimistic

In London, Mr. Butler said "If we can judge from the talks up to date and if deeds follow words, then we can say already that the visit has been well worth while."

The only British answer to the Communist leader's attack on restrictions on trade in strategic goods came from Peter Thorneycroft, president of Board of Trade, who was present at the British Industries Fair luncheon at which Mr. Khrushchev spoke.

"The surest way to limit the number of strategic restrictions is to remove the fear," Mr. Thorneycroft said.

Marshal Bulganin, addressing the City Council, hailed Birmingham as a "hero city" of World War II and reflected philosophically upon misunderstandings between two countries after war.

"It is quite probable that both sides are to blame for part of that," he said.

The City Council, representatives of churches, except the Roman Catholic Church—which refused to send a representative—leaders of welfare organizations and business institutions heard Premier Bulganin assert that the "overwhelming majority" of British people and "we the political leaders" want to cement and strengthen the friendly relations between the two nations.

From Birmingham the visitors flew to the Royal Air Force station at Marham. There they were shown Hunter fighters, Canberra medium bombers and Valiant long-range bombers.

